

2. That the cause of migration is the attraction of a plentiful food-supply.

3. That a period of 2000 years has sufficed for firmly establishing a migration.

4. That there are some exceptions to Mr. Seebohm's law that "every bird breeds in the coldest regions of its migrations" ('Siberia in Europe,' p. 244).

5. That the country in which a migratory bird breeds is not necessarily its original home.

XXII.—*On the Occurrence of Charadrius virginicus in Leadenhall Market, London.* By J. H. GURNEY, Jun., F.Z.S.

ON the 10th of November I bought, in Leadenhall Market, for the sum of fifteen pence, an American Golden Plover, *Charadrius virginicus*, a female by dissection, and apparently adult. The salesman was somewhat vague as to where it came from, first giving "Norway" as a locality, then "Holland." I should never like, from experience, to believe in any Leadenhall "locality" unless I actually saw the box, with the bird in it, unpacked; but that it was killed somewhere in Europe there can be very little doubt. On the 10th, and again a few days later, I looked to see if there were any American Grouse in the market, with which it might possibly have come over; but there were not any. The great similarity of this species to the Asiatic Golden Plover (*C. fulvus*), which is a somewhat smaller bird, has induced some ornithologists to think they are the same; but, in the opinion of Mr. H. E. Dresser, Mr. H. Seebohm, and other authorities, they are perfectly distinct. On comparing my example with a series of *C. fulvus* in the collection of Mr. Seebohm, they all proved to be smaller, while, on the other hand, the measurements, and the plumage also, in every respect, fitted exactly with a *C. virginicus* in Mr. Osbert Salvin's collection marked "female, Medellin, U. S. of Colombia," and quite sufficiently well with other specimens in the same collection. In 'The Ibis' for 1875 (p. 513) Mr. Dresser records, and

gives the measurements of, an individual of *C. fulvus*, obtained in Leadenhall Market by Mr. Edward Bidwell, believed to have come from Norfolk. For comparison I will give the principal measurements of my bird.

Wing from carpal joint 7 inches, tarsus 1·62, beak along the ridge ·9, middle toe and claw 1·12, tail 2·75.

Both *C. virginicus* and *C. fulvus* have occurred in Heligoland (Ibis, 1875, p. 184, 1877, p. 165).

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XXIII.—*Description of a recently discovered Species of Paradisea.* By OSBERT SALVIN and F. DUCANE GODMAN, F.F.R.S.

(Plate VIII.)

IN the last number of 'The Ibis' (p. 131) we published a brief diagnosis of a Bird of Paradise recently obtained in one of the D'Entrecasteaux Islands by Mr. Andrew Goldie. We now propose to give a fuller account of the bird, which, with the accompanying figure, drawn by Mr. Keulemans, will, we trust, do some justice to this beautiful and novel species.

Mr. Goldie, who visited the D'Entrecasteaux Islands in 1882, writes concerning this Bird of Paradise as follows:—

"The Birds of Paradise were shot on Fergusson Island, one of the D'Entrecasteaux group, in the mountains, at a considerable elevation above the sea, the first specimen obtained having been secured at the lowest point. The plumed males and the younger individuals were generally seen three or four together. Once heard, their call was unmistakable, being very like that of *Paradisea raggiana*; but the plumed and wired birds, after giving that call a few times, added to it a peculiar shrill whistle. Their motions whilst calling were identical with those of *P. raggiana*; but, so far as we were able to observe, they had no particular tree for dancing in. The females were found alone.

"We neither saw nor heard *P. raggiana* on these islands; and the new bird is not found on the mainland. On showing